

Don't Think That We're Bragging



When we "talk-up" STEIN-BLOCH Clothes. We know that there are none ready-to-wear as good, and mighty few made-to-measure. The made-to-measure clothes that are as good, cost so much money as to put them beyond the reach of the majority of men who wish to dress well. All our arguments in this paper will not accomplish as much to convince you of the excellence of STEIN-BLOCH Clothes as five minutes spent in our store devoted to an inspection of some of the new

SPRING SUITS AND TOP COATS

that have just arrived from these famous tailor shops.

Suits and Top Coats, - - \$15.00 to \$35.00

M. McInerney, Limited

CLOTHIERS

VERY HANDSOME AND Richly Carved Teak and EBONY WOOD CABINETS

Many beautiful designs received by last steamer

AT

Oriental Bazaar

ALSO

Carved Ebony Chairs, Writing Desks, Parlor Furniture, etc. Fine Hand Decorated China Tea Sets, Cups and Saucers of the finest ware.

Waity Bldg., King Street, Opposite Advertiser Office. Phone White 2746.



Renowned for Its Wearing Qualities

\$4.50

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Come See Our Store

The whole arrangement of our place shows cleanliness, convenience and beauty. Canned and bottled goods are arranged so that the different brands can be seen by our customers. A telephone order will insure a quick delivery of anything from our store.

H. MAY & CO.
22--Telephones--92

Read the Advertiser.

LUNALLO'S BIRTHDAY

Aged Inmates of the Home Have a Feast.

The aged Hawaiians residing in the Lunalilo Home celebrated Founder's Day yesterday with their usual luau. It was a simple affair, as it is prepared by the aged inmates, and they are unable to make it an elaborate feast. A few visitors were present, mainly a few of the old kamaainas, and persons temporarily residing in this city who desired to see a Hawaiian meal. Strangers were greatly interested in the preliminaries to the luau, the opening of the imu, or underground oven of hot stones, in which the food was cooked, the removal of the steaming pig, chickens and vegetables.

As usual, Capt. Berger's band was present. Four of the aged men rendered an old-time or ancient native song. The words of the song were those of the ancient language, which the majority of the young Hawaiians do not understand.

There are now forty-seven inmates of the Home. The number varies little from year to year. The natives do not take kindly to any charitable institution, however kindly its administration is. So long as a native has friends he is cared for by them. It is only when he is left without immediate relatives or friends that he is willing to accept even the mildest restraints of a public institution. In recent years it appears that the grandchildren have become unwilling to care for the old people. One of the recent inmates of the Home was a native giant, six feet four inches in height. He died in his sixtieth year, and had resided in Niihau. Among the inmates are a number of blind persons. These are more critical than the rest in the matter of clothing and the washing of clothing. Their sense of touch is so delicate they instantly discover any imperfection in cloth, and the ironing of their simple clothing. Recently a young blind man, thirty years of age, was married to an aged female inmate, seventy-one years of age, and regarded as the ugliest woman on the place. When he was told that he had married so plain a woman, he replied that he was quite satisfied as he could not see. The inmates are Roman Catholics, Protestants and Mormons, and they delight in holding services daily, the Catholics in the morning, and the Protestants in the afternoon. Some of them are "powerful" in prayer. One old blind man, when he is offended with the inmates, under cover of prayer, kneels before them, and goes into great detail about the sins and imperfections of his neighbors, giving the details of their iniquities, which he places in a loud voice before the Lord. So long as he is on his knees he is safe from any interruption.

The institution, it is well known, was founded by the will of the late King Lunalilo. He devoted the larger part of his estate to the support of aged and indigent natives. The Home was founded in 1881 by the purchase of several tracts of land, then of little value, but now of large value. The real estate consists of sixty acres, well situated. The first trustees including the present governor, wisely planted many valuable trees, which now, after twenty years growth, have reached fair size and are quite attractive. Among them are four rare banyan trees, six varieties of palms, poinciana regias, a number of kukui trees, many lauhias, monkey pods, the olea fanticulata, or kamani, the monstra delectata, a tree from India which produces a fine fruit, the aurelia sebota, the sangra de christi, a large number of magnolias, orange, pumelo, and breadfruit trees, also bananas, alligator pears, guava and mangoes. The growth of the foliage, during recent years has been rapid and the place is now one of the most attractive buildings in the city. The park inclosing the buildings now covered about fifteen acres, much of which is in lawn.

The trustees of the institution are Hon. W. O. Smith, Hon. Henry Waterhouse and Miss Mary Parker. The manager is Mrs. Ellen A. Weaver, who was, for some years, associated with various charitable institutions of San Francisco.

FERRIS APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

George E. Ferris, sentenced to be hanged for murder in the first degree, yesterday filed a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court. Judge Gear, who heard the case, is at present in San Francisco, and consequently the exceptions have not been allowed as yet.

The exceptions refer only to errors in excluding and admitting evidence. Exception is taken also to the failure to give the defendant the right to challenge the grand jury, and there are a number of allegations as to errors in rulings made by Judge Gear. A transcript of the evidence is filed with the exceptions. This will have the effect of postponing the hanging until the case is disposed of by the Supreme Court.

Another extension has been granted to Kimura, who is also under sentence of death for murder.

Native Wedding Invitation.

A native girl of Honolulu who desired to conform the incidents of her wedding strictly to the usages of the white people, issued her wedding invitations as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Kalea invite you to attend the wedding of their daughter at their residence on the 4th day of October."

Both parents had been dead over five years.

GOVERNOR DOLE TALKS ABOUT GETTING MAINLAND FARMERS

Sees Some Difficulties in the Way of Introducing the American System But Agrees That the Tiller of the Soil Is Needed.

"I believe in the American farmer, and if advertising will bring him here, it will be a good plan to branch out in that direction. To introduce a colony of a hundred men here would be a matter of great public value. I do not however believe it best to bring settlers to Hawaii, until they have acquainted themselves with conditions here, and this I believe can be best accomplished by a personal visit from one of their number. Otherwise they are likely to be disappointed and go back home taking a poor impression of the country, which would not benefit the islands."

The above in substance are the views of Governor Sanford B. Dole on the project of inducing prospective settlers to come to Hawaii, which is soon to be tried by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd. Governor Dole has always been a warm advocate of the upbuilding of an American citizenship in the Territory and is enthusiastic in his support of any plan which has for its object the broadening out of the islands on an American basis.

"There have been many suggestions of schemes for the bringing of farmers to Hawaii," said the Governor, "and there has been discussion also of the plan of sending an agent into the United States for the purpose of inducing settlers to come. I am not in favor of any plan which would bring a lot of men here, who would be disappointed. It is difficult for the people in the States to understand the conditions here, and they should first ascertain about the cost of living, markets, roads, prices, etc. I do not think it advisable to lay aside a large tract of land, and induce farmers to come unless the place can be reached by roads. In the past there have been many failures which injured the cause. The settlers who came were discouraged and went back disappointed. We want to avoid this in the future. We want to go ahead as fast as we can, but our money is limited. Whenever we find a demand from Americans for land here, we have always tried and opened a way for them, and intend to continue to do so."

To carry through a scheme of the kind proposed, we must have an appropriation for advertising, then the land must be surveyed, and the necessary roads must be built.

"It is best for settlers to have some one of their number come here and look up conditions. They know what they want, and they will find out if it is here. Then no one will be disappointed. That was done with the Dakota people. They sent out a man who visited South Kona, explored the land and was favorably impressed. The government took measures to survey the land they wanted, and they promised to come. I don't know what is delaying them. To carry out the plan proposed of advertising a tract of land in the States six months ahead of its opening seems likely to involve getting a lot of men here, and probably having them disappointed, which might discourage others."

"It would be a good thing, when we have a block of land suitable for farming, to advertise it in the parts of the United States where it is understood that the farmers might want to come, but I don't think they would do so unless they first posted themselves by sending one of their number to investigate and report. Wahiawa was settled in that manner, and the colony is doing well. Clark and Kellogg came here first and on the showing made by them a number of California people came down and have been quite successful."

"The best basis for a colony of Americans coming here, is an investigation by one of their own number. We are receiving letters all the time from prospective settlers. The letters are answered but very few come. The mere statement of the land laws is insufficient, when there is ignorance as to conditions. I want very much to have American settlers here, but want them first to be fully informed."

"I am in favor of an additional appropriation to be expended in the advertising of the lands of the islands; where the people of the United States would be reached. The best way is to keep back a tract ready for settlement and advertise it in the Dakotas for instance, or other places where farmers are anxious to come."

"The American farmer wants land to live on, and necessary to that land are roads; he wants a chance to make an income from stock. To open the land for settlement and build the roads afterwards is unsatisfactory. Lands are not the same here as in the Western States, where roads can easily be built through the great prairies."

"Here we have gulches which require expensive bridges, and the legislature should provide for that first."

"There are some plains here, the Waimea plains, not much work is required on roads there, but Waimea is almost an exception in the islands. Part of that land however has been sold in fee simple, and on the balance there is a lease which has eight years to run."

"That is a fine place for settling and for American farming. The cut worms are bad and one man had to give up his farm on that account, but the farmers always have pests to contend with."

"Waimea is the most beautiful farming country in the islands, and all farm crops could be grown there. The question of water supply is not serious, as the water could be piped to the farms at little expense."

"Much of the land now used for grazing might be turned over to farmers. Even the rocky land here is good, and subject to cultivation to a certain extent; if not for general crops, then for fruit raising. There is considerable land in Kona and some on Maui which can be used for that purpose. There is also some beautiful land on this island, now under lease to the Dowsett Estate. This Waianae land is far superior to that of Wahiawa. A great portion of it has been taken by the United States for military purposes, but now that the Kahaiki tract is to be used this will very probably be given up."

"A large number of Russians are being brought down to work on the Ko-

hala-Hilo Railway; they bring their families, and when they get through working will want to settle down. They are in a position to know just what it costs to live, the markets, and conditions, and they are probably willing to take up land."

"The uncertainty is the principal obstacle to bringing settlers here. Americans are enterprising, they want something definite; the prospect of living by the sale of their products. For instance we might locate 500 families on Kauai, and they can raise all they eat, but I don't see how they could sell it on the other islands."

"The development of markets is naturally slow. A colony of white men here would make a market for a lot of things. The merchants now import all their goods from the United States. Butter, eggs, and vegetables are shipped in. The merchants prefer to import them, so they may have something to depend upon. It will be a matter of gradual progress to substitute the Hawaiian product for that of the United States. The grocers don't encourage it, they like to do business where they are accustomed to trade."

"The sugar plantation employing Japanese and Chinese doesn't make a big market for the American farmer. They would eat up his pigs and probably his ducks, but they wouldn't buy his butter, cream and eggs, though they might his potatoes. One thing you see, dovetails into another. Progress in that work must be gradual. It is extremely important to have a colony of a hundred farmers on any island. It would be a great benefit, and at once make a market for the storekeeper and grocer, and for clothes, tools, etc. A colony of one thousand farmers would be of immense public value."

"There is of course a steady demand for lands from the local population. The limited resources of the government and the fact that much land is under lease, makes the process of surveying and opening lands slow and the local demand is about equal to the taking of them, though not entirely."

JARED SMITH ON LAND FOR FARMERS

Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Experiment Station, is getting lots of letters from mainland farmers who want to know about the agricultural opportunities of the group. As no lands are open for immediate settlement, Mr. Smith merely invites his correspondents to come here and look around.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "that the way to get settlers is to mark out good tracts of public land and advertise them for entry six months ahead. Information about them should be spread everywhere through transportation lines, correspondence and other agencies. When the time comes to dispose of the lands people will be here to take them up. That has been the case here where the climate is so attractive and the demand for farm products so great."

"It would be better to open up certain districts where conditions are most favorable; not offer the land indiscriminately. Care ought to be taken not to offer tracts in excessively rainy districts except for banana culture or taro. Kona is all right, so is Kau and Hamakua. Maui has large tracts. There are some on Oahu. A good selection can easily be made. I doubt the advisability, however, of leaving the entire matter in the hands of one man. Nor does it seem wise to set up two classes of citizens here, the white man with full privileges and the Kanaka with the restriction that he shall not sell his holdings. If he won't improve his land the sooner he sells it to somebody who will make it productive the better for the country."

"Let me emphasize the matter of publicity. Lands for sale should be made known here and on the mainland, and the people given a chance to buy. From what I hear there are too many secret and dummy transfers. The amount of skulduggery I hear of in my travels about the islands would amaze you."

LAWYER KINNEY TALKS OF FRUIT

"This island, in my opinion, is the home of the middle classes," remarked Attorney W. A. Kinney in speaking of the development of Hilo. "I mean by that, that there are opportunities here for the small farmer which do not exist on Oahu or Kauai, where everything is sugar."

"I have read a good deal about Hilo in the last few years and have smiled with others at what I thought were only every-day, force-of-habit kicks. I had no idea that Hilo could or would make so much progress in an interval of six years during which I have not visited here. I am somewhat familiar with the character of the soil here, and I firmly believe that the fruit industry on this island can be made to rank second to sugar. Let the people cultivate bananas and pineapples and it will not be long before there will be a line of fruit steamers running here just as they run between New York and the West Indies. The government is doing a great deal to encourage small farming, and fruit culture will be aided. They tell me that the Bluefields banana is the best suited for shipping, better than the varieties which grow here. If that is the case the government will obtain those plants and propagate them for the benefit of the public. Coffee should also receive an impetus from the proposed bounty and though it may not increase the crop volume in this immediate vicinity, it is bound to increase the area of coffee lands in Hamakua. Hilo should be the shipping point of a half million bunches of bananas yearly; the land is here and the soil is adapted to that species of fruit."—Hawaii Herald.

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 5th,

AND

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1903

An Elaborate Production of the Opera

MARITANA

Produced under the general direction of J. L. Rockwell by

MRS. ANNIS MONTAGUE TURNER

Assisted by the

LEADING AMATEURS OF HONOLULU.

Orchestration furnished by the Symphony Club Orchestra under Director W. F. Jocher.

Every detail carefully planned and carried out. Superb Costuming. Selected Voices.

Box Office at Wall, Nichols & Co. Open Monday morning, February 2.

String Quartette

CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

HONOLULU KINDERGARTEN

at the

Y. M. C. A. HALL

ON

Monday, Feb. 2, 1903,

AT 8 P. M.

The following artists will take part: J. H. Amme, 1st violin; W. A. Love, 2nd violin; J. Rossen, viola; O. B. Schmidt, cello; Miss Caroline Castle, piano.

ADMISSION \$1.00
Tickets at the door. 6291

Halstead & Co., Ltd. STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

Money Advanced on Sugar Securities.

921 Fort Street.
Tel. Main 188.

Will Make Your Clothes Look Like New



IF YOU TAKE THEM TO THE
EAGLE
Cleaning and Dyeing Works.
Fort St., Opposite Star Block.

Tel. White 2862.

The Wonder Millinery at Half Price

Today and all the week. If you wish

Stylish Dress and Street Hats
Now is your chance. Do not miss this sale. You can save money.

The Wonder
1160 Fort Street.

Wing Wo Chan & Company, Commission Merchants

Nuuanu between Merchant and King Streets.

Ebony Furniture
Bamboo Screens
Chinaware
Vases
Pongee Silks
Linen Goods, etc.

C. R. Collins
Established 1891.
Manufacturer and Importer
Fine Harness and Saddlery
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 144. P. O. Box 507.
King Street near Fort.

Honolulu French Laundry

Still remains at 1104 King Street, near Piliok Street, and has NO connection with the Beretania street laundry. Reasonable prices; gents' White Shirts laundered for 10c. Phone White 412.